

A New Species of *Campylomma* from the Hawaiian Islands (Hemiptera: Miridae)

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(Presented by F. X. Williams at the meeting of December 14, 1942)

The genus *Campylomma* has recently assumed a prominent place among Mirid genera of the Pacific. Knight's excellent work on the eleven Marquesan species (Bishop Museum Bulletin 142: 179-189, 1938) and his other papers on Samoan and Tahitian species indicate a high degree of local endemism and suggest that the genus may be very widespread in Oceania. It is widespread in the Oriental region and one species, *verbasci* (Meyer), occurs in the Palaearctic and Nearctic Regions. In my own collecting I encountered three species on the Island of Guam and four species in the Philippines. These will be described elsewhere. The present short paper deals with a single species, the first of the genus ever to be recorded from the Hawaiian Islands, which has been in my collection for several years and was collected a quarter of a century ago.

Campylomma hawaiiensis Usinger, new species (fig. 1).

Elongate-oval, entirely pale above, with a pale subappressed pubescence and with white spots on the otherwise subhyaline clavus, corium, and cuneus.

Head about two-thirds as long as broad, 17::25 in the female, 16::23 in the male; the anteocular portion over half as long as an eye, 6::9 in the female, 5::9 in the male. Disk smooth, shining, and moderately convex. Rostrum slightly exceeding apices of hind coxae but not surpassing apices of hind trochanters. Antennae about as long as head, pronotum, scutellum, and half of commissure of clavus, the second segment equal in length to width of head; proportion of segments one to four (female paratype) 7:25:15:11.

Pronotum as long as head on median line, over twice as wide as long, 38::17, the disk relatively smooth and polished, the callosities scarcely elevated. Scutellum, clavus, corium, and cuneus with rather long, subappressed hairs slightly sparser than on head and pronotum.

Color almost entirely pale, ochraceous to testaceous, the clavus, corium and cuneus subhyaline, the embolium, outer basal portion of cuneus and numerous spots elsewhere white. Membrane pale but slightly clouded. Front and middle femora only vaguely spotted at inner apices. Hind femora with many relatively small spots on outer apical half arranged into three longitudinal rows, the largest spots along lower edge, others along upper edge and along middle. Tibiae with long black spines arising from small spots.

Size: teneral male, length 2.2 mm.; female, length 2.6 mm., width (hemelytra) 1.4 mm.

Holotype, female, allotype, male, and 2 paratypes, Diamond Head, Oahu, March 25, 1917 (D. T. Fullaway) and 4 female paratypes, Kaimuki, Oahu, May 10, 1908, on *Sida* (O. H. Swezey).

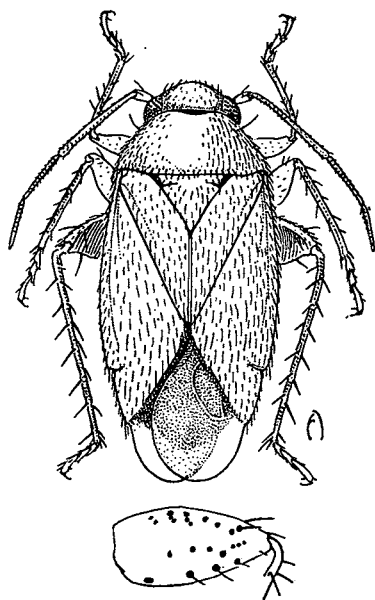


Fig. 1. *Campylomma hawaiiensis* Usinger. (Unpublished illustration from manuscript of "Insects of Hawaii" by E. C. Zimmerman, used by courtesy of Bernice P. Bishop Museum.)

Hawaiiensis is allied to *adamsoni* Knight from the Marquesas but lacks the fuscous pubescence which is said to be intermixed with the pale hairs in that species and has distinctly white-spotted hemelytra. One of the Hawaiian specimens was labeled *Opuna* but it disagrees in nearly every respect with Kirkaldy's description of that monotypic Hawaiian genus (*Fauna Hawaiiensis*, Volume III, part 2, p. 140, pl. V, fig. 29, 1902). The illustration of head and pronotum can hardly be of the same insect as described by Kirkaldy, there being no apical collar on the pronotum and the second antennal segment being decidedly longer than the third. The small eyes and wide vertex shown in the illustration will distinguish *Campylomma hawaiiensis* from the insect illustrated by Kirkaldy.